

LITTLE PROGRESS BY PRESTON COMPANY

In Preparation of Its Case
Before Commerce Commission.

BOTH HAVE SAME DEFENSE

In Appealing From the Representations Made by Coke and Coal Men of Connellsville and Pittsburg Fields Against Freight Rates

The Preston County Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia has made but little progress in the preparation of its case before the Interstate Commerce Commission following the charges of discrimination filed by the Coke Producers Association of the Connellsville region. The coke producers will present their side of the case before the commission and some weeks will be granted the Preston county companies and the railroads to file their statements in regard to the matter. Consequently little if any absolute definite nature will be done now until the coke producers are heard. The Preston county officials have received no notice as to the date of the hearings.

It happens that in this particular instance the Preston county company and the railroads will put up practically the same defense. The defenses will be conducted separately however having no connection the Preston county companies joining in the fight to protect the West Virginia shippers.

West Virginia producers state that the action of the railroads in equalizing the two former rates on coal shipped to the market seems unfair since 90 per cent of the coke hauled to Chicago is furnace coke on which the former rate is \$2.35, deemed ample. The new rate is \$2.51 which has been announced as effective June 15th. This ruling however has very little effect on the produce g in this section as but little furnace coke is shipped to Chicago.

GREATER PRODUCTION

Of Coke in Ohio With the Use of By Product Ovens

The coals of Ohio belong to the Appalachian province and most of the beds are correlated with those of Pennsylvania and West Virginia to the east and southeast. But although the bituminous and semibituminous coals of Pennsylvania and West Virginia include the best coking coals in the United States and although those two States are the first and second in rank as coke producers the coals seem to lose their coking qualities as the beds extend westward and a large part of the coke made in Ohio is made from coal brought from West Virginia to by product retort ovens at Hamilton near Cincinnati and at Cleveland. On the other hand, some of the coal mined in Ohio is a good blast furnace fuel in the raw state and this obviates the necessity of coking when used raw however this coal is usually mixed with coke.

Ohio ranks fourth among the States as a coal producer but only fourteenth in the manufacture of coke and until 1905 when the first installation of by product ovens was put into operation, Ohio could lay claim to little importance as a producer of coke.

During 1910 the work of dismantling 50 Rotherberg ovens at the Cleveland Furnace Co. and constructing 49 Bessemer-Solay ovens from the old material was completed and the new ovens contributed nearly 21 per cent of the total output of the State. Nearly 10 per cent of the total output of the State came from the Otto-Hoffmann plant at Hamilton. The 50 Rotherberg ovens left standing at Cleveland were not in operation in 1910. The average yield of coal in coke in the retort ovens was .72 per cent in 1910, 22 being ovens that constituted the remainder of the coke producing facilities of Ohio the coke of coal in coke was but 61 per cent.

The total production of coke in Ohio in 1910 was 282,415 short tons valued at \$911,987. In quantity this was with the exception of that for 1905 the largest production in the history of the State. The value of the product in 1910 was exceeded in two earlier years 1905 and 1906. Compared with 1909 the production in 1910 showed an increase of 39,60 short tons, or 26.8 per cent, in quantity and of \$28,822 or 3.5 per cent in value. The average price per ton advanced from \$3.67 in 1909 to \$3.75 in 1910. As in Illinois, the higher value of the coke made in Ohio is compared with that of the neighboring States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia is due to the fact that a large part of the coal used comes from the West Virginia mines and the transportation charges have been borne by the coal the coke being raised at or near the points of consumption.

The use and statistics of the production of coke in Ohio are shown by Edward W. Potts of the United States Geological Survey in an advance chapter of Mineral Resources of the United States 1910.

Foreign Miner Hurt

A foreigner employed in the mines at Lewiston, N.Y., is admitted in the Coroner's office that this morning about 10 o'clock was dislocated by a fall sustained in an accident while he met in the mines.

MINERAL PAINTS.

Paint Shales of Pennsylvania Described by U.S. Geological Survey

For certain purposes pigments of low tinting value such as color shales have been found to be equal to those of more uniform composition and deep color in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum the mineral coating on which the color patterns are painted and also the under surface can be prepared as well from yellow and red shales containing only a small per cent of iron as from yellow and red shales in which the iron content is much higher. Similarly the paint that is applied to a fresh surface or wood or metal similarly to the purpose of filling the pores and small cavities in order to make a smooth surface on which later coats of paint can be applied can be manufactured from materials with low tinting value. Black, red and yellow shales are utilized for these purposes and the materials when prepared for the market are known as paint fillers.

Besides the mineral composition it is necessary to determine the amount of linseed oil required for each pigment, as in the cheaper paints the oil costs much more than the dry colors and the materials required, the minimum amount of oil are preferred by the manufacturers of mixed paints. Many of the claims of superiority of one product over another are based on its lower absorption of oil.

In Bulletin 470-I of the United States Geological Survey an advance copy from Bulletin 477-B, it is described in some detail the mineral paint deposits of Pennsylvania.

The prices of the prepared pigments they range from \$2 to \$50 a ton and depend on their adaptability for definite purposes and the supply available. As a rule the margin of profit is moderate and the market is limited otherwise the annual production would be greatly increased. Each company in operation could readily increase its output with a minimum of expenditure and both undoubtedly do so if the demand were greater. Although most of the ground shale produced in Pennsylvania is utilized in local paint and varnish manufacturers, a considerable portion is shipped to remote parts of the United States and even to foreign countries.

Black shales found and sold under the trade name mineral black are extensively used in the manufacture of paint in many places. The durability of the paint in which black shales have been used is vouchsafed for by many persons who have tried it. According to Mr. Miller black shale is used to some extent in paint for buildings but chiefly in the manufacture of a black filler for iron work.

Yellow shales are found in many places throughout Pennsylvania in a number of places these shales have been utilized in the manufacture of paint and when ground fine and mixed with oil they are very serviceable. Their principal use however is in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum. They are considerably lighter in color than the others.

Red shales have also been employed in the manufacture of paint in many places in the State but at present these shales are being worked for this purpose in only three localities. The operations are not limited however by the distribution and amount of the shales but by the market for the product. Certain of the red shales are manufactured into a filler for different kinds of both metal and wood. This is used as a base in many prepared filters and is frequently mixed with white lead. Most of it is sold to steel and iron manufacturers, particularly locomotive and structural steel makers and is shipped to many points throughout the country as well as to Canada, Mexico and France.

The report describes the principal Pennsylvania plants for mining and reducing the shales to pigment. A copy may be obtained upon application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

SURRENDERING CHARTERS.

Pennsylvania Companies Turning in Worthless Rights From State.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 11.—Although new corporations are being granted charters at the rate of 100 to 150 a month the list of companies to whose officers blanks calling for returns of gross receipts for purposes of State taxation are still very little changed in number from what it was two years ago. This fact was discovered during the last week when the mailing list for the blanks was made up at the Auditor General's Department. The reports on gross income are called for twice a year, the previous being June 10, and December 31.

The reason for this singular state of affairs is that many corporations are surrendering their charters because of the activities of the federal and State governments against paper companies and those which hold them in excess merely for the sake of keeping any other interests from obtaining possession. When the federal corporation set went into effect the date of numerous active companies finding that they had to give up their charters in the United States as well as to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was concluded that it was not worth the trouble. Some of the big railroad companies have given up old charters in this connection for this reason while the close watch being kept by the State Water Supply Commission lessened the effect of causing surrender of dozens of charters which were never exercised.

There and other statistics of the production of coke in Ohio are shown by Edward W. Potts of the United States Geological Survey in an advance chapter of Mineral Resources of the United States 1910.

THE WEEKLY COURIER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 10, 1911

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Owners	P. O. Address
40	40	Abrahams	Abrahams Coke Co.	Uniontown, New York
102	40	Acme	Kinney & Son, Inc.	Uniontown
21	21	Acme	Joe R. Cuthbert	Uniontown
179	179	Archbeam	People's Iron & Steel Co.	Cana
100	100	Archbeam	Western Bituminous Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
102	102	Archbeam	H. C. P. Co.	Butler Hill
43	43	Bitter Hill	Bitter Hill Coke Co.	Connellsville
119	119	Bitter Hill	Bitter Hill Coke Co.	Connellsville
14	14	Bitter Hill	Bitter Hill Coke Co.	Connellsville
45	45	Buffington	Bitter Hill Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
51	51	Burchfield	H. C. Frantz Coke Co.	South Hill
205	205	Chestnut	Finn Field Coal & Coke Co.	Brownsburg
24	24	Chesman	Chesman Consolidated Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Coffman	S. W. L. Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Colonial No. 1	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Colonial No. 4	Colonial Coke Co.	Munitions
142	142	Corilla	Rocky Coal & Coke Co.	Latrobe
129	129	Darby	Rocky Coal & Coke Co.	Latrobe
270	270	Death	H. C. Frantz Coke Co.	Uniontown
162	162	Denton No. 1	Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
246	246	Denton No. 2	Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
102	102	Denton No. 3	Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
44	44	Dorothy	Jacob's Creek Coal Co.	Uniontown
270	270	Elderton	Dunn Connellsville Coke Co.	Townsend
119	119	Eliza	H. C. P. Co.	Uniontown
135	135	Emerson	W. H. Barnes Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Fairbank	S. W. L. Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Faulkner	Strickler's Lead & Coke Co.	Uniontown
146	146	Fayne	Jay Byrne & Co.	Scottdale
200	200	Fayne	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	50	Francis No. 1	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 2	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 3	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 4	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 5	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 6	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 7	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 8	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 9	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 10	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 11	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 12	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 13	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 14	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 15	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 16	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 17	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 18	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 19	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 20	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 21	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
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50	50	Francis No. 24	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 25	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 26	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 27	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 28	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 29	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 30	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 31	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 32	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 33	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 34	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 35	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 36	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 37	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 38	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 39	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 40	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 41	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 42	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 43	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 44	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 45	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 46	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 47	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 48	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 49	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 50	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 51	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 52	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 53	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Francis No. 54	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
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The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, '11

**STEEL PROBES
AND STEEL PURCHASES.**

The Steel Corporation probbers at Washington who are trying to manufacture Democratic campaign material are not making much out of Judge Gary. His frankness has been most disconcerting to his designing inquisitors. It is evident from the testimony and the questions propounded to the witness that the Probers have been laboring under some serious misapprehensions, and that the light they are getting is not to their liking.

The recent purchase of the Pittsburg Coal Company's coking coal properties in Fayette, Greene and Washington counties for example was brought forth for the purpose of showing that the Steel Corporation was about to monopolize the Connellsville coke industry. If that purchase is monopoly it is the kind of monopoly that seems to be immensely pleasing to the Connellsville coke operators. This purchase is welcomed warmly and even enthusiastically by the merchant operators. They think it improves their condition materially. Holders of coking coal lands think it will add to their value.

The public generally has never regarded the H. C. Frick Coke Company as an oppressor, because that company always paid the highest wages and been the most liberal in its treatment of labor.

The cost of coking coal is the

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ATTORNEYS' CASE ARGUED IN COURT.

Patterson and Brownfield Asked That Rule Be Made Absolute.

DEMENTED WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Mrs. Allen Snyder of Vanderbilt Shoots Herself Four Times.

TO PAY MONEY INTO COURT HER CONDITION IS SERIOUS.

Sam Morris of Turkey Farm in Bad Health in Jail and Will Be Released Routine Court Matters Disposed of This Morning.

Attorney W C McLean in court at Uniontown on Tuesday called the attention of the court that the answers in the case brought by Attorneys E D Fulton against Attorneys George Patterson and L B Brownfield have been filed and asked that the rule against them be made absolute, and that they be permitted to pay the money in their hands and due the plaintiffs in the damage suit against the Fayette County Gas Company into court. Sam Goldstein, who is alleged to have accepted \$100 for services in the case was also in court. Attorney Fulton asked that the rule against Goldstein be not dismissed. Attorney Fulton stated that he wanted testimony taken in the case. A whispered conference between Attorneys McLean and Fulton and Goldstein followed and then Judge Umbel took all the papers in the cases. Attorney McLean asked that if any testimony is taken in the case that it be taken before court. Judge Umbel stated it would be taken either before the court or before an auditor appointed for that purpose. Judge Umbel stated that it was a question whether the court could separate the cases of Goldstein and Attorneys Brownfield and Patterson. The court's decision in the cases will be announced later.

Lester Strickler was on Tuesday appointed tax collector of Vanderburgh, vice Jacob Harshman who did not qualify. Strickler gave bond of \$7,000 with George N Strickler, Wesley Goe, C B Allison and Jacob Harshman as his bondsmen.

Attorneys D M Herzog for the plaintiff, and Attorneys L C Higbee for the defendant, argued in a plea for a new trial in the case of Ella Pringle against John W Grubb. Grubb was running a hotel at Fairchance when Ella Pringle fell on the side walk last winter. She claimed damages because water had run out and froze in front of Grubb's bar while she fell. The plaintiff lost the case but claims now that she has new witnesses who will help her case.

Letters of administration were granted on Tuesday to F D Henry in the estate of the late Mrs Sue Jones or Dawson. Bond of \$1,000 was given.

Judgment for want of affidavit was filed in the case of Edw Bowers against J K Bush and S P Murray.

The sentence of Sam Morris of Connellsville who was convicted of larceny and sentenced about a year ago to the work house the sentence later being modified to jail imprisonment was suspended on Tuesday afternoon and Morris released. He is in poor health.

A motion and reasons for a new trial were filed this morning in the case of John Diem, the agent of the Laugh Brewing Company, who was convicted last week of selling liquor illegally.

A divorce was granted on Tuesday morning to Saider Rivers from Lydia Guver. Desertion is the charge. Mary Madden was granted a divorce from John Madden on a charge of desertion. The couple live at Town Hill.

TWELVE SUITS

Are Filed Against the Estate of the Late Charles J Kaine

UNIONTOWN June 14—Twelve suits were filed here today aggregating \$7,100 against Theodore D Bissell and A P Austin as administrators of the estate of the late Charles J Kaine who died July 1, 1907. The suits are to recover on promissory notes issued by Kaine. The plaintiffs and the amounts claimed by each are as follows:

A P and W R Aistin, one note for \$1,000 National Bank of Fayette County, three suits, one for \$2,600 and two for \$2,000 each. First National Bank of Confluence \$6,000. Monroe National Bank of Brownsville \$1,000. M H Bowman cashier National Bank of Fayette County \$3,000 Thurman Frasier \$5,000. A McLean First National Bank of Uniontown \$3,000. Fayette Title & Trust Company, \$1,000 I Jackson \$500.

Township Principals Chosen. Township principals in German township were chosen at a meeting of that board, Saturday at McClellandton. Following are the men elected: McClellandton, Mr. Riffle Poston; Mr. Rose Lambert, C L Sharpneck, Frank J W Wilford Leckrone, C P Kendall, Edmon Charles Burns, Pleasant Hill Oliver Hostetter, Mr. Steigler, L F Horne.

Last Accident Any Shot

Jacob Pyle, the 13 year old son of Mr and Mrs F Pyle was accidentally shot by a .30 caliber revolver bullet Sunday afternoon while paddling about the Yough river near the B & O shop on a raft. The bullet was fired from the opposite side of the river and struck the boy in the foot inflicting a painful wound.

SOMERSET COURT RECORDS.

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SOMERSET JUNE 13—Letters of the Orphans Court First I Judicial Circuit were filed by the Honorable Frank H. Bell, Commissioner of the Orphans Court First I Judicial Circuit, and the Honorable George W. Bruffey, Commissioner of the Orphans Court Second I Judicial Circuit, on the 13th instant.

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SALE IS RATIFIED BY COAL COMPANY.

H. C. Frick Coke Company
Gets 16,000 Acres
of Coal

AT COST OF \$17,800,000

Negotiations Have Been Long Pending and Have Been Brought Into Prominence Through Steel Probe Now at Washington.

The transfer of coal lands and properties valued at about \$17,800,000 owned by the Pittsburgh Coal Company was unanimously approved at a special meeting of the board of directors of the company Thursday afternoon in the company's offices in the Henry W. Oliver building. The buyer is to be the H. C. Frick Coke Company. Payment is to be made in bonds secured by mortgage upon the property and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Steel Corporation. The properties included in the sale approved yesterday consist of the following:

1,500 acres of developed Fayette county coking coal owned by the Colonial Coke Company with 5,000 acres of undeveloped Fayette county coal adjacent to the above improved properties and also owned by the Colonial Coke Company.

Both these properties are on the Redstone branch, beginning at Smock and continuing to Colonial City, containing 8,000 acres of green county coal, about 10 miles from the properties of H. C. Frick which is now in process of development along the Monongahela river.

500 acres of Greene county coal adjoining the property of the Colonial Coke Company which was acquired by H. C. Frick.

1,700 acres of Washington county coal, north of Fredericktown adjoining the Vetsch holding of James & Laughlin.

3,000 acres of the vein team coal adjacent to the Monongahela River below Braddock.

The latter four properties are owned by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company, 75 percent of its capital stock of that company being owned by the parent company, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which also owns all the capital stock of the Colonial Coke Company, this company having a special charter for operating coal mines.

At the conclusion of the meeting last evening the following statement was given out by the Pittsburgh Coal Company officials:

The directors of the Pittsburg Coal Company, after hearing full information at which there was a full conference, including the appearance of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, about 75 percent of its property known as the Colonial Coke tract at a price of \$14 per acre including improvements and 10 percent of its interest in the Monongahela River Coal & Coke Company, are concerned to the fact that company is the largest virgin coal producer in the country, a price of \$17,800,000 represents a fair market value of the properties as used as the principal interest by the United States Steel Corporation.

NO MONOPOLY

Has Ever Been Favored By U. S. Steel Corporation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The investigation into the purchase of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation was continued yesterday by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. But it will not take place to stand off, said George Stanly, not several hours later, Judge Gary, viewing the failure of George E. Whitehead and the disposition of his coal and coke holdings beginning in the name of Messrs. Frick and Mellon, who are the leaders in the nation with regard to Whitehead. He also by inference asserted the control of Pittsburgh coal by these two gentlemen.

Judge Gary asserted that he was personally unfamiliar with Mr. Whitehead. It was on record in the proceedings and testimony to the committee that the Pittsburgh coal and coke companies had been used as the principal interest by the United States Steel Corporation.

He had never heard that Mr. Frick and the Mellon controlled the Pittsburgh Coal Company. He admitted that the United States Steel Corporation had been instrumental in the Pittsburgh coal and coke companies for a dozen of them to a large extent in the control of the company nor control of them.

Mr. Hall, in testifying yesterday, denied any knowledge of either Stanly or the Representative, and said that he had told to the Senate that the Steel Corporation was negotiating the control of the two coal companies.

Mr. Hall, however, told the committee that he had nothing to do with the issue. It was negotiating for the former to be rail road chief he thought would be had thing for Pittsburgh and injuries to the city could not be avoided if he thought the coal should be sold. He thought the coal should be sold in the Pittsburgh district and said there was a wide spread of no

agreement in the effect in the community. Mr. Hall also charged that under an old contract between the Steel Corporation and the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the former had been getting less than cost to it.

Judge Gary here interrupted Mr. Hall to make a

That does not constitute ownership.

To which Mr. Hall replied: You don't need ownership. Your coal act is better than ours.

Referring to the incorporation of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, Mr. Whitehead asked just when that action relieved the financial situation.

Just as soon as we sent back word from Washington that Mr. Frank Roosevelt, who is now the dead man, had agreed to do this, I think that what he committed himself to me, I myself held him to that. I am President in this connection with a piece of red paper, and it is signed up.

Dear man, a well constructed

and signed a document.

It was too restrictive. Instead

Judge Gary, we did not realize a

property of a competitor or any conse-

quence. We did not want to create a monopoly of the steel business.

Mr. Hall first or lastly that the Uni-

ted States Steel Corporation never

wanted a monopoly of the iron and

steel business of the country.

We consistently have opposed creating a monopoly, he said. We know that the very worst thing that could happen to the United States Steel Corporation is to secure a monopoly.

If we long have not been afraid to try the full creation of the trade.

I am sure the corporation was organized, he said. Mr. Gary, I can show you my letter written to me as soon as possible, while I am writing this note, I find that steel corporation has done a lot to restrain a certain restraint of trade. I always have felt that monopoly of the steel business was not in the interest of the country or the Steel Corporation.

A GREAT TONNAGE

is promised for the New Western Maryland Railroad.

Upon the completion of the Western Maryland's new 87 mile extension from Cumberland to Connellsville where connection will be made with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie with which the Western Maryland has a 10 year contract for interchange of traffic there will be opened up the lowest grade line from the West over the Alleghenies to sidewinder.

This extension will be completed and ready for operation by November 1 next. Under the terms of the contract with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie the Western Maryland will receive a round all day traffic destined to points throughout the West over the Alleghenies to sidewinder.

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Under the arrangement made with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie it would seem that the logical destination of the Western Maryland would be reabsorption into the New York Central system. Whether or not this will be done in view of the 10 year contract is uncertain. The Andes will intersect the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie's line and capture a big block of the stock in the remainder of the stock held by the Rockfeller and Deutsche Bank interests and George J. Gould. The holding of stock is small.

It is expected that his route will be largely used by the New York Central Line in including the line both shorter in via the ports of New York and Boston and more economic on account of the lower grades. The Western Maryland's maximum load over the Alleghenies will be 11 tons to the mile compared with the B. & M. & Ohio's maximum of 20 tons and the same time the present maximum.

What this means is that through the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie will be captured a big block of the stock in the remainder of the stock held by the Rockfeller and Deutsche Bank interests and George J. Gould. The holding of stock is small.

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who had been a brakeman in his time said that from his knowledge of the work required and present conditions he did not know any reason to the approval of the bill.

The point was also made that the responsible man on a train was the engineer and that the brakeman being under the conductor were the least responsible. Yet it is proposed to increase the fine of \$1000,000.

It was also concluded that it would cost the railroads a great deal of money to implement the bill.

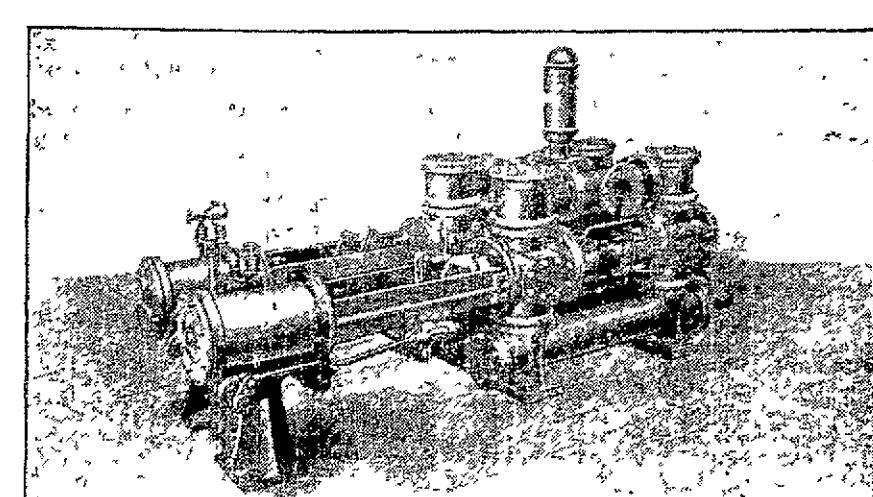
Bargain in Houses Seven houses to be built which they should be moved in during the year.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plants in Western Pennsylvania fitted exclusively for the production of high grade product. We manufacture

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HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE.

BLOWING EXHAUST OR REVERSING DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES

SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS, SIMPLE OR COMPOUND

PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING

LARRES SCREENS CHUTES BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate any part or any of our machines.

You inquire will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

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SPECIAL SHAPES of all kinds including Ring Wall Blocks, Arches and Jambs, Tile, Door Blocks, Trunnel Heads and Top Rings and for all requirements for Bee-Hive, Rectangular and By-Product Ovens; also Waste Heat Flues, Boiler Settings, etc.

An efficient Engineering Department whose work is based on the experience of Forty Years, will serve you for the asking without extra cost—just write us.

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